UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON & CO. PUBLISHERS.

NUMBER NINETY-EIGHT, CHESNUT STREET.

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR IN ADVANCE.

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS: DEVOTED TO GENERAL NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXIV. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1844. WHOLE NO. 1184.

Original Poetry.

ETERNITY.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST,
BY R. W. WILLIAMS.

Listen, oh mortal, to the chime,
That, with a measure grand, sublime,
Through the deep chambers of the soul
Sounds with a slow and solemn toll.

It bids thee mark how fast in Life,—
The basket-hour glass runs out—
And oft, above the conflict clear,
Rings out this watch-word of the year.
Eternity!

The sun, that down the arching sky,
Rolls his swift chariot silently,
Warns thee of time's increment every
To that unfathomable deep.
Eternity!

By night, the stars that watery keep
Their silent vigils o'er death's calm sleep,
Have stirred within thee many a thought,
That was with that strange mystery fraught.
Eternity!

Their trend'is the realm of men along,
Who crowd the earth's dark surface,—a mighty throng!
Each throbbing heart, with constant beat,
Doth still that solemn note repeat.
Eternity!

Then stand'st among the silent dead!
Oh! how still the solemn scene is there!
No voice is there,—but, with a sigh,
The waving cypress gives reply.
Eternity!

The waves, that hence their spirits bore,
Still murmuring roar along time's shore.
Their voice is heard, beneath their order,
While'st thou art on the waiting shore.
Eternity!

Oh! solemn is the life we live,
Which death, each hour, some warning give,
That, with a power unknown here, we tend
On to our fixed and final end.
Eternity!

With earnest heart and eager hand,
Let us each spirit-love withstand!
In God our only Savior and hope!
Then calmly wait beyond the grave.
Eternity!

Original Tales.

RUTH;
Or, The Days of William Penn.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST

PART I.

"Why dost thou linger on the shore, Ruth?
Thou hast just landed from yonder vessel, and the feelings of the bird free from its cage should be thine. Is it because I will shortly leave the western home on the banks of the Delaware our curse will be a cool summer retreat, and before the Winter sets in, the infant colony of Penn, a comfortable log cabin will be ready for thee. And this dear boy will be content to share his father's humble lot."

Thus spoke Ephraim Sterling, as he welcomed his only sister and his son, a child of eight years old, from Boston called Ruth Adelphia. As they entered the carve's shadowed recess, Ruth sunk down on one of the tenants wooden seats, and covered her face. But then they regarded her with a look of sorrow and disappointment.

"Does this already regret the luxuries which he beyond the Atlantic?" he asked. "I had thought my sister would not weigh them will the bliss of a life of freedom, in the land of Penn, a comfortable log cabin will be ready for thee. And this dear boy will be content to share his father's humble lot."

"Nay, judge not thus, dear Ephraim," she replied, "with no other shelter but the forest. I could be happy with those I love. No unworthy thought could have led to weakness, but will forgive it. I will be cheerful now, and gay as little Benjamin" and she hid her bright cheek in the bosom of the wondering child Ephraim caressed for a moment.

There can be but one other cause for thy sadness, Ruth," he said, "and that I will listen to me calmly. I was on the deck of the vessel once, who it grieved me to know, had crossed the ocean with thee. I were wrong, he loves thee, my orphan sister, in England, and nearone so interesting as Eric Wohldee. True, I had cherished him as a friend, and loved him as a friend, but when his father died, I thought he would have returned to his native Sweden. Why has he come hither? He is not of our people."

With a face suffused with blushes, the young maiden answered,

"Thou knowest there is a colony of his countrymen on these shores. He has sold the little property he held in England, and came here to join them."

"Be it so, then, but remember, Ruth, he is not one of us, and he might prove false to thee as a friend. I wish thee to avoid meeting him."

Early on the next morning, Ephraim, who was skilled in medicine, went out in search a patient, and his sister busied herself in arranging the small apartment, when the entrance of a young Indian girl startled her. They gazed on each other for a few minutes in silence, and when the fair Ruth found speech, the quick movement of the darker-colored maiden were given by gestures, scarcely aided by a few words of broken. English. It appeared, she came to offer assistance, and the kind and loving heart of Ephraim was heard in conversation at a short distance. "Oh, haste thee," cried Ruth, "and save not a moment."

"Promise, then, to meet me, for a few minutes, under those trees by the river's bank, to-morrow morning. I cannot go now, you promise." With trembling haste, she acceded to his request, and as he glided towards the wood, she returned to the hut, busy by the stove, one which he hastily sprang.

"What boat is that?" said Ephraim, as he advanced—and her in the distance the light bark was already cutting the wave with the oar, the ease of an arrow.

"It belongs to thy tribe, Sesana," he asked, turning to the tall form of a young chief at his side.

The Indian shook his head, and, without speaking, made a sudden spring towards the shore, along which he ran with great swiftness, until he reached a bark canoe, which had been drawn upon the land, then lifting and launching it into the water, immediately sprang after it, and, in the course of Ruth, was seen in swift pursuit of Eric's boat.

The mild tenets of Ephraim's creed reduced him to recall the young chief of the Lenappe, but to wish him well for his love, and to meet each other, and Ruth was planting the long dark locks of the stranger, when her brother accosted.

"Why art thou here, Mennoe?" he asked with a look of surprise at the Indian maid.

She pointed her hand on her breast, while her eyes sought the ground, hid by their silken lashes, and timidly answered in her native language. Indian's memory of kindness from thee, brought me to offer help to the sick white hand of thy sister."

"Thou art a grateful maiden," said Ephraim, to the tender language, for he had learned enough of it to render conversation easy, "and I am guessed in young chief Secoud to send his sister here—but then will be more pleasing to Ruth. I am thirsty—will then give me to drink?"

As she left the place for a fresh supply of water, Ruth turned to her brother and said,

"Then suppose this maiden, then," she said, with an angering look

"If she is beautiful to the young chief I spoke of. I saw her first. at the time of our treaty with the Indians, as she sat beneath the shade of the Elm-tree, tossing on an aged chief, her father. Her cheek was brighter than those of the other maidens, for a fever was in her veins. The old chief, hearing I had skill in medicine, beckoned me to his side, and I prescribed for his daughter, who leaned like a broken flower against him, her long shadowy tresses hanging as a veil about her."

"True," interrupted Ruth, "I have told her, she must bind them smoothly around her head take mine, under a little muslin cap I have given her. But go on with thy story."

"I have no more to tell, except that I afterwards visited the wigwam of the chief, and finally received the maiden to health. How is very grateful, and seems to possess a mind of no common feeling and strength, listening attentively to whatever I speak, and thinking be little of books and gew-gaws as thou dost."

"I rejoice to hear it, brother; I will teach her the gentle tenets of our faith."

They were interrupted by the entrance of several females, wives of the colonists, who lived with each other in offices of kindness to Ruth, pressing her to share the comforts of their log-cottages, until that of Ephraim was completed, which, however, she gratefully declined.

As they departed, Mennoe returned, and by an expressive gesture drew the attention of Ruth and her brother towards some one descending the river path, and they hastened to meet the father of the colony, the good William Penn. He raised Benjamin in his arms, who clung around his neck, mindful of other days, when that noble form, and a majesty entrance had awoke his childish admiration at his distant home. As he seated himself in their humble residence, his presence seemed to inspire cheerfulness and confidence in those, who listened to the unstudied flow of his language, kind, beautiful, but unadorned. He then kissed their acceptance of a share in his own more comfortable dwelling, without effect, for Ruth timidly pressed the beautiful landscape to which stood near the cave, would soon enable them to take possession of it, and she spoke of the kind assistance of the Indians, as he again led accompanied by Ephraim, he turned to the young Indian, and said in a voice of gentle commendation,

"*Mennoe Cuquenet netney,*" which in her language meant, "Mennoe very good friend."

She gazed on him, and, after him, then pressing her hand on her heart ejaculated, "*Cuquenet Mequon!*"

"Mequon," an unmeaning name, said Ruth, "Call him William. England boasts not another of the names as truly great. Not he of the Conqueror, nor he who fell on the knoll of every cottage taper of the once happy simple learned Saxon. Nor yet he, the Rollo, of the peaceful Normans, nor even the name forced from whence he had driven the unoffending inhabitants, and left not a household roof beneath its shadow."

The young Indian gazed with surprise, for she understood little of the words, which seemed to change the countenance of the English maiden, from extreme gentleness to one of energetic feeling. Early in the evening she quitted the cottage, and in the same forest, while Ruth seating herself on a bank at the entrance of the cave watched the moon as it rose, and the stars as they glittered in the sky. The child of Ephraim had sank into a slumber by her side. Her meditations were sad, for during the absence of her brother, the loneliness of the scene had become strongly attached to the young Swede, whose noble qualities and ardent devotedness, among the wild and uncultivated of the forest. As she sat in pensive thought, a footstep broke on the silence around, and she observed the young stranger at the entrance of the cave. With agitated feelings she recognised Eric Wohldee. He caught her hand, but ere he spoke, pressing it to his lips, he turned to the sleeping to the child, and in a few voice, "I must not listen to thee, Eric, he will awake,—he is my brother."

"He is most unkind," interrupted the young swede, "yesterday morning he met me with a stranger, scarcely deigning to look on me. Dear Ruth, leaving he would endeavor to change your feelings towards me."

"Speak, Eric, do not speak so loud. It is true he bids me think no more of thee, because hes act not one of us."

"Ruth," he replied, "that having fled from bigotry to his native land, your brother has found not its influence here. But you are of the same creed as himself, and you cannot but believe in the same holy truths, because you are sisters."

"Eric, I will not hear that, Eric!" she timidly replied, "can I give pain to my brother, and embitter his happiness on these peaceful shores? Speak not to me, I cannot see you now."

With trembling haste, she acceded to his request, and as he glided towards the wood, she returned to the cave, and found by the stove, one which he hastily sprang.

"What boat is that?" said Ephraim, as he advanced—and her in the distance the light bark was already cutting the wave with the oar, the ease of an arrow.

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* Several of the first notices dresh to cause.

* Brother

SUBSCRIBERS.

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PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26, 1843.

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Philadelphia:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 6, 1844.

NEW PREMIUMS.

To any person sending TWO DOLLARS in advance, we will send the United States Saturday Post for one year, and one of the late novels.

For FIVE DOLLARS, three copies of the United States Saturday Post, and one of the new novels.

For TEN DOLLARS, eight copies of the United States Saturday Post, and either of the new novels.

For TWENTY DOLLARS, seventeen copies of the United States Saturday Post, and two novels.

For FIVE DOLLARS, one copy of the United States Saturday Post, one copy of Graham's Magazine, and one copy of the Ladies' National Magazine.

For TEN DOLLARS, three copies of the United States Saturday Post, two copies of Graham's Magazine, and two copies of the Ladies' National Magazine.

MR. J. R. WELSH is our Agent at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

It is very sagely said by somebody, somewhere, that when a man has nothing to say, it is the part of wisdom to say nothing. Newspaper editors, unfortunately are not always apt to comply with the sound axioms of so profound a philosophy, but are compelled to talk while a corner remains unoccupied, whether they have anything to say or not. Under the appropriate heads in this day's paper, we believe that every thing of notable import is recorded, to say anything of many matters of less moment, and having thus anticipated ourselves, there would appear to be nothing under the canopy; left to "gossip" about.

We can congratulate our readers on the propitious aspect of their affairs—and all—as they should be but reflecting the cheerful expression of nearly every face we meet. The operation of time is the acid of change have produced daily brought round a season of comfort, which, could it have been dovetailed into any part of the early periods of life, we have little doubt would have seemed perfect happiness. And yet there are few of us who fully and properly feel the present general prosperity. And why are we? we fear, who have learned wisdom enough in the year to "make hay while the sun shines," are few and far between, and make an average of their enjoyments, the propitious days of business would be as Spring and Summer to the Men of dull times. Abundance in business and in commerce are as sure, though not certainly as regular as the alternatives of the seasons.

Nobody will thank us, however, to write a column of trite didactics on this or any other subject, and the reader may rest assured that the Post is in their hands: and nobody will be the wiser, practically though we should rewrite the whole of "Poor Richard" over for them.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

We observe that the Committee of Commerce on Public Offices, recommend the addition of new buildings at Washington: the admitted wear of which will be almost one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. As these estimates always fall short of the actual outlay, the sum may as well be doubled at once: and even then the estimate may be expected not to exceed the outlay. We laugh at royalty, and its expensive lodgments—but it seems to take quite as much to accommodate the majesty of the people of this country, as represented in their officers, as it does to admire the regality in England. Victoria's palaces and plate count up enormously, it is true—but the public offices for England the Parliament Houses, perhaps excepted, are on a more modest scale than many of our private lawyer's rooms. In docks, &c. where strength and usefulness is required the outlay is liberal enough. Our public buildings are on a much more expensive scale than those at almost any nation, and we seem to find the same gratification for the national vanity in these things, that kingdoms do in royal palaces.

We do not speak of this to complain of it. Money spent in building, etc., provided it do not stick too much to the fingers of needless overseers and underlings, and kid-gloved contractors, is well expended. It sets up a standard of taste and elegance—or should set such a standard, as a more liberal outlay is permitted than private means will allow. We think that some means could be devised to keep our Navy Yards, fortifications, armories, surveys, and river and coast improvements, in a regular, and even standard way. Now they go on in spits, intermitted by forced periods of suspension. During these lazy and shiftless periods of neglect, decay and disorder so impair their progress, that more money is wasted in recovering from the effects of mismanagement, than would supply the whole system in constant order and progress. A fort will be built, and put in excellent order. Garrison enough is not permitted to keep the grass! walks swept—much less to answer a salute, if, indeed, there happen to be powder enough on the premises to charge a gun! As a consequence, the guncarriages rot, and the guns show interesting specimens of the oxidation of metal, until they become ordinance more dangerous to the gunner at the breech than to any body else. They count new appropriations, obtained at an immense expense of money and labor, and time and at the consequence of a terrible explosion of newspaper thunder from Maine to Louisiana. More money is wanted, to put things in order—to rust out again, and the whole system of consideration is out of gradual waste, to no earthly benefit while our favored parade is one of most achieving obstinacy.

So in the Navy Yards. Ships are built to perish on the stocks of dry rot: are completely equipped, and ready to launch, and then—hooked, just at the moment when they have been all but launched—as another delay will count half the price of a ship from the keel up, to put them in launching order. More money is wasted annually in the manner than all the babble of speech mongers could earn, if the orators paid as much for the privilege of speaking as they are paid for speaking against time. A little on the common sense with which a master draper is kept in order, would save the nation large sums from the navy, and prevent, at least it from being, at present, a laughing stock.

The proposed new building is to face the Potomac, for the use of the Navy and War Departments, to contain three stories of fourteen feet in height, and the dimensions of 750 feet and flanks to be constructed of the best granite, fourteen feet in height, the resolve of the superstructure being, with a marble portico of 4 columns in front. The estimated cost of the building is stated by the Committee at $98,074, exclusive of the marble portico, which it is calculated will cost $16,000, and of non-enumerated articles, which are put down at five per cent on the whole, and the aggregate cost at $119,574. The Committee also recommend the erection of one of the wings to the main building of the other that the Secretary of War designated in the original plan—the other having on hand nearly sufficient funds to construct the proposed wing.

We notice also, that Hiram Powers, the American sculptor, is to be commissioned to execute the bust of the President, to place in some proper situation in Washington. This, too we like. If there be any legitimate method of giving seasonal encouragement to the fine arts—and this seems one—it should be impaired. The character of a people is elevated by a proper appreciation of the effects of mind, and familiarity with the productions of genius. Plain matter of fact forms the substantial—the luxuries and nail of national character. We must have something by way of condiment, and the Presidents in marble will make as good a grace for the national table as any other. Vanity must have its vent—and it is decidedly well to give it expression in a peaceful and refined manner.

The Legislature, also legislates, give us marble busts of Presidents, national pictures and handsome national buildings—but do not forget to let us have a more tolerable system of appropriations than at present, in the secretary branches of the public service. Let us see no more raw-boned patriots in scholastic—and, alas! too often in legislative—halls, who have devoted themselves to a certain batch of bills which ought not to pass. No stated salary in our public service is too high by a proper system of service, and any "saving" in nominal payments may lead in what is vulgarly called "stealings," to more pointedly "peculations" on the public purse. Particularly ought the foreign representatives of a nation like this to have liberal and sufficient salaries. Franklin and even Jonathan Russell can be presented at court in blue stockings and pewter shoe buckles—but we have few Benjamin Franklins in succession, and we are not as we were in his time in the attitude of a war improvished people. "There are differences, look you," as Parson Hugh saith, and those differences are always to be looked after in drawing parallels.

DEATH OF DR. DUPONCEAU.

On Monday morning last the well-acclimated, and well-known gentleman of PETER STEPHEN DUPONCEAU, L.L. D., announced to the passengers that the vessel-by proprietor and owner—was on once; and on Thursday all of him that was mortal, was committed to the earth in the Presbyterian Cemetery of Arch street. The funeral service embraced besides the personal friends of the deceased and family, the members of the American Philosophical Society; of the Historical Society; of the Athenæum; of the Law Academy; and of other Scientific and Literary Institutions, and the Right Reverend Society: the Honorable the Judges of the several Courts; the members of the Bar, and the Society of the Cincinnati; and the Officers of the Army and Navy, and of the first division; of Pennsylvania Militia.

Dr. Duponceau died at about one o'clock on Monday morning, in the 84 year of eighty-four. His disease was a neglected case of bronchitis, and he had only for a short period previous to that fatal day, felt the severe habit of study which had been the habit of his life, and had placed him among the most learned men in the world. He was the honor of Pellowship in most of the learned societies in Europe and in the United States, he was President of the American Philosophical Society, of the Historical Society, the Athenæum, the Law Academy, and of some other institutions of like character. At the age of 16 he left with Dr. D. was the senior member of the Philadelphia bar, though for many years he had done nothing in it as Secretary of Baron Steuben, in 1777. Though only sixteen years of age, he entered the army, and continued in it with his civilavire countrymen, until he reached the rank of Major. Ill health compelled him to resign his commission, and we next find him in the service of the country as under-Secretary of State. The house is still standing in Sixth street, and still remains attached to his estate, in which he was present at the interviews of the British and American Commissioners to establish the treaty with Great Britain. His acquaintance with the leading men of that period enabled him to depict, down almost to the last hours of his life, the events and characters of that era with graphic distinctness, as he mingled in terms of equality with the "giants of those days," and we hope that among his numerous MSS. we should descend to posterity.

At the close of the war of the Revolution, he entered upon the study of law in this city, and pursued the profession until about the year 1824, when having met with legal distinction enough to satisfy his ambition, and with great pecuniary success, he retired to pursuits more congenial, the cultivation of his taste, and the enlargement of his acquaintance in philosophy and letters. His life was a practical contradiction of the way which exalted with this country, that a man, after a certain period of life, may not continue the pursuit of knowledge. Probably it may be from the fact that the busiest persons when he took his long accustomed seat in his library, his mind still looked forward and onward in its reachings after intellectual improvement.

We have understood that the deceased has left behind him a large mass of MSS. on various subjects. His published works may be found in the Transactions of the Philosophical, and Law Societies, of which he was a member, and in memoirs presented to foreign and distant societies upon various subjects. He has left no man behind him who had so thorough an acquaintance with the dialects, structure, and analogies of the Indian languages as this gentleman, as he. His valuable and curious work on the subject, the assistance he gave to Heckewelder, and a mass of unpublished matter in his library, show a knowledge of the Indian dialects, truly wonderful.

Dr. Duponceau was a classical scholar of the most critical and exact school, and had also crushed his researches into Oriental Literature, farther, perhaps, than any man who has not made Oriental Literature his whole study. His disquisition upon the nature of the Cochin Chinese figurative writing was one of the first to clear the dust from that family and his acquaintance with the Indo-Germanic dialects made the modern languages of Europe perfectly easy of acquisition to him. He could not only converse fluently in all, or nearly all, but he could read the national history in the language of each, however, as will appear by such a fact, that he could detect and point out changes by the gradual changes of dialect and usage. In a word, he possessed such a knowledge of the structure of language, as to be familiarity with its general principles, as makes so much a part of the ideas, we had almost said instinct of the mind, that it can neither be put on paper in the form of rules, nor acquired in any other way than by close, long, and discriminated study. If the figure may be considered allowable, it may be said that he had mastered the foundations of the temple of knowledge, and learning it now standing on it, from only replacing a brick in the niche to which he clearly saw that it belonged.

His memory was astonishing, and various reviews, &c. are proofs of his legal acquirements, and his historical lore, particularly in relation to the city and State, are shown in various papers, and in the translation of the "History of New Sweden," by Campanius. In his library, which he had bequeathed to his social relations the beloved of all who knew him. He had long stepped aside from active life, but his last public effort being at the call of Lafayette, pronounced at the time of the funeral honors paid to that patriot in this city. A large circle of old friends hung about him to the last, and the few young men of two or three generations had successively silenced his professional talent at inquiring his opinion. All the world without reverenced the sage, and even the heedless school boy passed the venerable old man in his library building at the rear of his house, with a feeling of veneration for the organisation student, whose white hairs were casting shadows within on his inseparable companion, a book.

A RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.

A fellow named Colton, the keeper of a gambling house in New York, has had a verdict of $4,333 and costs, with interest, awarded against him, in a suit brought by the firm of Dow & Gideon. The ground of the action was to recover monies which the clerk of the firm had filched from his employers, and spent, or lost, at Colton's. The suit is somewhat a novel one, but the principle is as old as equity. In strict justice, we do not know that a city ought not to be held liable for permitting such dens of ruin-ing ruinosos to exist.

LATER FROM CHINA.

By the Stephen Furman, Capt. Baxter, at New York, we have Chinese dates to the 12th of December, and subjoin such items as have general interest.

No mention was made whether Mr. Cushing, our minister had arrived. It is presumed he had not.

The Register has been transferred to Ning Po, and is now published as the "Ning Po Register." The change in the name of the latter is chiefly filled with official notices and extracts from the Gazettes, and is confined to such only such as are of commercial or general interest.

VICTORY TO THE IMPERIAL ARMY.—The imperial troops have obtained a decisive victory over the rebellious of Kokonor, who for a long time have been in arms against the imperial authorities, and at one time even threatened an invasion of the neighboring provinces. The rebels, called Mongol Chiefs who gave assistance to the regular soldiers, and by their bravery and perseverance the rebels, are to be presented, and to receive all the emblems of their rank.

INUNDATION.—Both in August and inward the latter end of September, the whole province of Ganhwuy as well as Honan, was fearfully inundated by the rains, immense whole districts and sprouting devastation throughout the land. The tenor of all the memorials upon the subject to the throne, Mouch Chief who gave assistance in the regular soldiers, and by their bravery and perseverance the rebels, are to be presented, and to receive all the emblems of their rank.

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APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate.

James C. Palmer, to be Surgeon in the Navy from the 27th October, 1841.

Thos. Hamilton, to be Deputy Postmaster at Albany, New York.

Thos. I. Marvin, to be Deputy Postmaster at Saratoga Springs, New York.

James Kellogg, to be Deputy Postmaster at Newburgh, New York.

Wm. Wick, to be Deputy Postmaster at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Manuel Simon Conelin, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Mississippi, in the State of Louisiana, in place of Greenbury Dorsey, resigned. [Nat. Int.

William O'Hara Robinson, to be Assessor of the United States for the 4th District of Pennsylvania, vice Cornelius Darragh, resigned.

Thomas J. Lee, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee, vice Crawford W. Hall, rejected by the Senate.

And the following to be Consuls of the United State

Master Warden of the port of Philadelphia, Patrick Hayes. Assistant Warden; James M. Linard, Enoch Rogers, P. Barry Hayes, Richard Lord, Joseph Lea, Jonathan P. Kyle, and Isaac W. Norris. Benjamin Huggins and John L. Kinker, constable.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.

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THE ARMY.

The House of Representatives, on Thursday week, adopted by a very strong vote, a proposition to discharge the supernumerary second lieutenants on the list of the Army. While the question was pending, Mr. Black, of South Carolina, whose attention has been particularly directed to this subject, presented a statistical view of the present army organization, from which it appears that there are—

Commissioned Officers,	726
Sergeants,	600
Corporals,	600
Sergeant Majors,	14
Quartermaster Sergeants,	14
Commissary and non-commissioned	1021
Artificers,	300
Artificers and blacksmiths,	100
Buglers,	200
Privates,	6000
	9276

Or one commissioned and two non-commissioned officers to every ten privates in the Army, and this in addition to the supernumeraries, which the Committee on Military Affairs propose with. It is to be recollected, however, that our peace army is intended as a skeleton. The officers are the bones, which must be in case of need—the officers are the bones, which must always be there. In this view the disproportion does not seem so great.

APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments have been made by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate.

James C. Palmer, to be Surgeon in the Navy from the 27th October, 1841.

Thos. Hamilton, to be Deputy Postmaster at Albany, New York.

Thos. I. Marvin, to be Deputy Postmaster at Saratoga Springs, New York.

James Kellogg, to be Deputy Postmaster at Newburgh, New York.

Wm. Wick, to be Deputy Postmaster at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Manuel Simon Conelin, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Mississippi, in the State of Louisiana, in place of Greenbury Dorsey, resigned. [Nat. Int.

William O'Hara Robinson, to be Assessor of the United States for the 4th District of Pennsylvania, vice Cornelius Darragh, resigned.

Thomas J. Lee, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee, vice Crawford W. Hall, rejected by the Senate.

And the following to be Consuls of the United State

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ANTI DRACO.

The "Executive Society for the Collection and Diffusion of Information in relation to the Punishment of Death," have commenced at New York, and published, under the title which heads this paragraph. The objects of the society are made plain—and orders may be addressed to John L. O'Sullivan, Corresponding Secretary. The offices of the Society are—

William C. Bryant, President; John S. Scott, Morris Franklin, Vice-Presidents; Benjamin Ellis, Treasurer; Josiah Hopper, Recording Secretary; John L. O'Sullivan, Corresponding Secretary; Charles Gilpin, Samuel D. Tilden, Parke Godwin, Jacob Harsen, William H. Channing, Committee of Five.

FOLLOW THE LEAD.

We notice that contributions have been made in New Orleans, for the aid of the children of the late Sumner Lincoln Fairfield. We hope the example will be extensively followed in other cities, and the money properly invested and granted for their benefit. It was unfortunately of little use to assist poor Fairfield while he lived; but his children might yet profit, and there is much in their peculiarly destitute situation to appeal to the sympathies of the humane. Fairfield's poverty was not from whether by his own fault or not, he never was paid—deserves this much, at least, of his countrymen.

THE CABINET.

Mr. Calhoun arrived in Washington on Friday week, and was received with the utmost cordiality and kindness by the members of the Cabinet. Probably no man in the country possesses more of the respect of all parties than Mr. C. He has already evinced a desire to act as peace maker between it and his own particular party. He is now engaged in framing instructions to our new minister to France, and the unquiet state of Italy renders the position of that country somewhat precarious.

The proposed treaty between the United States and the states of the German tariff league, seems to have met with some unforeseen obstacle, and was not consulted in four days after the time fixed for the first despatches of Mr. Wheaton. Mr. W. probably did not take into consideration the extreme opposition of Austria to the liberalizing influence of the league, and the fact that unless the states on the North Sea join the league any treaty between it and this country necessarily becomes nugatory. That matter, therefore, will for some time yet remain under consideration.

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Since J. C. Spencer, as Secretary of the Treasury; William Wilkins, of Pa., Secretary of War; John Y. Mason, of Va., Secretary of the Navy; A. Woodbury, of N. H., Attorney General; J. Nelson, of Md., Attorney General.

QUITE A CHANGE.

During the year 1784 an American vessel was seized in Leverpool, for having on board eight bales of cotton. It was alleged that as such cotton could not be the product of the United States, and that therefore it must, in part at least, have been brought from British India. New India cotton is scarcely heard of.

MISS EDGEWORTH.

The fine old lady is in her seventy years of age, is in London, and about, it is said, to publish a new novel. We had rather read it than a dozen of the novels of the day, for it is not by any body by her pen has done good, not only in her own day and generation, but for posterity, that woman's highest glory.

MILITARY EXCURSION.

The Wayne Artillerists, under the command of Col. J. B. Fairlamb, will visit Wilmington, Delaware, on the 2d of July next. They will march to the battle ground on the banks of the Brandywine, during their stay in Wilmington, and return to Philadelphia on the 4th.

Glimpses Abroad.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

BY A CORRESPONDENT.

As regards our protection from Europe and the United States, nothing appears to be more prosperous than the belief that she will either on the Dragon's teeth sown in the fable of the sensation of Texas, go to war with us. England desires nothing so much as peace with the United States. A war with America always resembles more or less a civil war, and never commands the hearty co-operation of the British nation. No other war cripples her commerce half so much, draws up the population of her wealth, and destroys the principal markets for her manufactures. A writer in the Manchester, very justly observed that an English force might just as well be employed in Hyde Park or Birmingham, Leeds, and so forth, as a fleet ordered to blockade the coast of the United States, the result would inevitably be the same in both.

Ever since the Declaration of Independence we have been the best customers of England. Our trade with France and Oregon is conducted by enterprising Americans, it will only serve, as far as she is concerned, to extend the markets for her manufactures. England is the workshop of the world; but the thought of being the mistress of it, she will have to resign in common with all great states, a still attempted universal domination.

In a war with America, England has no other object than to injure, and what is more, to do it irrecoverably. A war with the United States, cannot be one of conquest, for this, even if such a thing were possible, would be fully settled by the other powers of Europe, and certainly not by France and Russia. It would only act as a protective duty, increasing the tariff against England and in favor of American industry. It would start and foster manufactures which would not pay under peace, the conclusion of peace, and offer advantages to that manufactures on the continent, such as they could never obtain by treaties of commerce and navigation.

A war with England would retard our progress; but it would destroy the prosperity of England. Compared to the British form of government, ours is enormously simple. There is no danger of disturbing a complicated machinery, or suspending its motion by too great a pressure on any one part. Not so with the British Government, with its thousand wheels and patent lever movements. Disturb one of its seemingly most unimportant parts and the whole machinery must quickly come to a stand.

Our great national force, our ammunition and warlike stores, our magazines of provisions, our recruiting population are west of the Alleghenies, beyond the reach of an invading force, a far greater distance from the seat of war than the British army will ever be foolhardy enough to advance into, than the threat of destroying one or more of our Atlantic cities will be worth. The authorities, unless, cruel barbarity could not be practised in the present day, would be not committed, in the nineteenth century, by a British power without producing such burst of universal detestation, as even England would find it prudent to eschew. But even the burning of our cities would, in the end, fall more heavily on the manufacturing population of England than on that of America. Not so with the British Government, with its thousand sinecure

United States SATURDAY POST.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION, &c.

$3 per annum—$2 if paid in advance; $1.50 in advance for six months.

Postmasters are requested to pay Postal (mail) letters addressed to us on the "Public Ledger" for itself or not a friend.

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Other letters will not be taken from the Post Office unless the postage is paid.

Papers discontinued only at the end of the current half year's subscription, and then only at the option of the Publisher if subscriptions are not paid.

Letters and Book Notes of notices Books received in payment for our Paper.

Agents are earnestly solicited to make quick remittances, as we are desirous to close the accounts of the present year.

Remittances must always state the Post Office name, county and State to which the paper is to be addressed.

LIST OF AGENTS.

☞ The following agents will call not for the Saturday Post, but for the Public Ledger and Daily Post.

☞ TRAVELLING AGENTS for Graham's Magazine, Godey's Lady's Book, and Sartain's Union Magazine.

☞ The following are travelling agent by the name of Wilson.

Mr. C. W. JAMES, of Hardwicke county, Georgetown, Ohio, is now travelling in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana.

Mr. Moses Hooper, Jun. E. South, & H. Comstock, of Hardwicke county, Ohio, and Hardwicke, Indiana.

JOHN NUMMO Canada, East and West.

HENRY M. LEWIS is appointed for the city of Alabama and Georgia.

ISRAEL K. JAMES is Agent for us in the South and North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky.

Whipple, Williams H. Wild, O. H. P. Sims, and Henry Pratt.

THOMAS SEVERN is our Travelling Agent for New York.

WILLIAM A. PIERCE collects for us in Pennsylvania.

JAMES PIERCE is our Travelling Agent for New Jersey.

W. H. and W. M. WHEELER, for Arkansas.

Notices of New Works.

THE SOUTH, by the Rt. Hon. Charles Brodley. First American from the Seventh London Edition. New York—Appleton. Philadelphia: G. S. Appleton. 1845.

This work is published at a time when the attention of the country is directed to the subject of which it treats, and may, therefore, be regarded as an essential appendix to the present library. There is a universal curiosity which readers to know what manner of women washed practical instructions. It is also in the interest of the fair sex, the personnel of the past himself. Full appreciation of poetry can hardly be had without some knowledge of the writer, and that, as we have already remarked, is the case with Mrs. Jameson is precisely the person to write a work of this description.

RELIGION IN AMERICA. By Rev. Robert Baird. New-York: Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia: Zieber & Co.

This work is published in two volumes, large 12mo. of unusual length, and is a very handsome specimen of typography. It is a work of research, and, of course, is considered with more or less interest by different denominations of Christians. Those who look upon "science as" "falsely so called," will be apparently continued the superiority of the book, and all readers upon Christ to be given in this connection, will find it a useful companion, and great assistant. The author is an evangelical minister, and the Presbyterian Church.

THE COURTSHIP FLORIST. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard.—This was an English work, placed in the hands of an experienced American gardener, with the intent of re-issuing it, after adapting it to the climate of the United States. The alterations, however, have so far changed the original, that it has become a new work, and a right good and useful one too, in the absence of the first. Indeed, we look with special favor upon every step taken to advance the refined taste which delights in flowers; for their influence is among the best and purest.

THE CRESCENT WORLD.—We should, before this, have noticed the Crescent World, a monthly, the editorship and proprietorship of which are in the hands of Messrs. Thomas H. Sneeden. It has one peculiarity worthy of notice in a publication of the kind, that is, that it is not to be issued in numbers, but in one three departments, one a magazine proper; another a religious library, and a third a miscellaneous one. The subscriber may take one part or the three, and pay a proportionate price. The plan is novel, and appears to be conducted in the broadest spirit of Christian liberality.

THE BOSTON TRANSCRIPT.—This gem of a paper, the favorite of all who have the pleasure of reading it, is looking pretty somewhat, putting on a new dress now-and-a-half to keep pace with the perpetual freshness and vivacity of its contents. We are glad to see that in the country where it is read with more constant interest than that. It has had a charming effect upon its contemporaries, and many of its remarks under its present management, the same Daily Advertiser.

CAMPBELL'S FOREIGN SEMI-MONTHLY.—Campbell's Magazine, for April, has a portrait of Ainsworth, the popular novelist, for its frontispiece. It is a capital magazine in much more manly than the merely pretty D'Orsay—as we lovely is stronger than one forever. As a magazine, it is one of the best of the day, and is filled with the literary matter of the number is, as usual, various and excellent.

PARSONISM.—Mrs. Loomis, well known as one of the best practical phrenologists among us, has published a chart, illustrated at the same time, which will be found the leading matters of the system, and will be found convenient to those who desire to learn the science without time and it is, at the same time, a good guide and refresher to those more advanced.

MRS. NICHOLAS PITMAN.—We are pleased to notice that a Cincinnati publishing house, Shepard & Co., have in hand a collection of her poems, to be entitled "Poems of the Come of Mimic, with other Poems," by Mrs. R. S. Nichols. The volume is pleasantly familiar to all readers of American poetry.

MOSES HAYES.—No. 13 of this series contains the Songs and Ballads of Robert Burns, Vol. 14, a double the National Songs and Legendary Ballads of Thomas Moore. The series as far, would make a bound volume of nearly three hundred pages, and is a publication of the best character.

THE PICTORIAL SHAKSPEARE.—The second part of Mitchell's beautiful edition of Shakspeare, with Verplanck's notes, has been issued, and is equal to the first. This is, indeed, a publication of which we may be proud, forms in the centre, the size is suppressed. It is supplied by Zieber & Co., and will be found at their bookes were published.

THE LITERAL OBSERVER.—We have received from Carter the April number of this Magazine, which is "Written by Editor." It is published by Gregory, and is "Edited in the Mills." As usual, it is filled with matter highly creditable to its conductor and publishers.

THE SCOUT.—This week, in the new series, looks interesting indeed, and its contents bear out the attractive exterior. Colton, who has and other pleasant sketches, has changed his quarters to a commodious store in the Arcade, entrance on Chestnut street.

MARINE CHRONOMETER, has been received by Zieber & Co. The plan now begins to thicken, and Mr. Jones Dimsdale, the chronometer maker, is introduced by Captain Ross, who dexterously hand to creep. Small success to him, we say.

GODEY'S BOOK.—Part VIII. of this work has been received by Zieber & Co.

METHODIST PROTESTANT.

The Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church closed its session in this city on Thursday week. The following is the list of appointments for the ensuing year

President—Levi R. Reese.

Conference Missionary—Eli Henkle.

Stations—East Baltimore, John G. Wilson; West Baltimore, Thomas H. Stockton; Fell's Point, Philadelphia, one. Ninth, street, Washington City—one to be supplied; Fort St. M. Georgetown, Washington, J. J. Murray; Georgetown, D. Evans Rosser. Alexandria, Wash'ton Co., Thomas Hargrove; Loudon W. Rutledge, John Mailhous, sup. assistant. Montgomery—to be supplied. Brookmarket Union, Thomas Hargrove; Brookmarket, Thomas Hargrove; Harper's Ferry, Wm. W. Bell: First M. E. Church, Frederick, one to be supplied; Wil Hughes, S. K. Cox.

Circuits—Annapolis Attendi, William Sexsmith, Samuel Norwood; Pipe Creek, Wm. Collier, T. H. McLean; Howard, Thomas Wilmington, Wm. J. Ward, John Morgan; Jefferson, Rigbie Appleby; Deer Creek, W. W. Hamlin, Wm. Dunn; Concord, T. M. Wilson; Trough Creek, H. G. Norris, A. K. Heimbold; New Market, John Eldenbrier, J. M. Henkle; Baltimore George D. Hamilton, A. Baker; Allegheny, John Roberts; Potomac, D. Lemmon; Cool George Heritage; Queen Anne's, W. Kramer, to be supplied; Talbot, S. S. Sutherland, William Dale; Caroline, J. K. Nichols; Stone Hill, D. W. Bates; Newtown, W. Hamilton; Johnson Davis; Londonderry, L. A. Collins, W.

State Legislature.

IN SENATE, Thursday, March 28. The bill authorizing the sale of the Delaware Breakwater of the Pennsylvania Canal for $2,500,000 finally passed, by 28 to 25, nays 19. The bill gives authority to construct an outlet lock or locks, but reserves the exercise discretionary with the Governor. The yeas and nays are named in the bill as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. E. Evans, Benjamin Gerhard, Henry Horn, of Philadelphia; John N. Lane, of Lancaster, Samuel Marshall, of Bradford, Thomas Overfield, Isaac Van Zant, William M. White, of Bucks; Messrs. Barclay, Bell, Brown, Darrah, David D. Wagner, of Northampton; John S. Gibson, of Lehigh; Wm. S. Ross, of Luzerne; Wm. F. Packer, of Montgomery; Stephen Royer, of Berks; Carbon.

IN THE HOUSE, the Judiciary Committee, to which was referred the matter of a warrant from the Governor of Illinois, M'Leodius and Richard Biddle, Esqs., for professional services in the case of the persons charged with treason and conspiracy, made a report, from the tenor of which the Committee appear to be of opinion that the draft was correct, and that the sum paid ($850) not exorbitant for the services performed. A motion was made to discharge the Committee.

The Germantowners moved to strike out and insert "That in the opinion of this House, the Governor has no right to draw orders on the Treasury in favor of counsel employed in cases where the Commonwealth is a party, without the authority of law," and made some remarks in favor of his proposition. After about an hour's discussion, and the rejection of amendments offered, the amendment of Mr. Macmanus passed, by a vote of 57 yeas and nays 39, to 56 nays.

IN SENATE, Friday, March 29. Mr. Pennsman's bill to apply the provisions of a general bill for the benefit of the Banks and Insurance Companies of the State, holding such stockholder individually liable for the debts of the institution in which he or his agent may have taken up to its order, and discussed by Messrs. Champneys, Darrah, Pennsman, and others, but the time of the morning session.

The bill to divert a new county out of Westmoreland, and other counties, was lost. A number of bills were passed finally, and others read the third time.

IN SENATE, Saturday, March 30. The House amendments to the bill granting a new trial to the Flanagan's bill, now under consideration, of death for murder, were concurred in. A bill relating to Sheriff's deeds passed final vesting, 20 to 16, provides that the certificate of the Prothonotary shall be sufficient though without the seal of office.

The Clock Bill was reconsidered and passed, 17 to 13.

Mr. Penniman's Individual Liability Bill was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

IN THE HOUSE, the Appropriation Bill passed final reading, yeas 54, nays 23. It had been amended so as to give to the non-commissioned officers twenty per cent. of the money standing to their credit. The purport of the bill is building school houses.

IN SENATE, Monday, April 1. The Pension Bill was taken up, and after some debate passed—yeas 20, nays 13.

The individual liability bill was debated, and much private business was disposed of.

IN THE HOUSE, the bill to divert a part of Mercer, Venango, Crawford, and Warren counties, providing for the continuance and improvement of the public system of the Commonwealth, was taken up in detail and debated in the minutes of the whole, and afterward on second and third reading in the regular manner. The principal discussions were upon the amendments to prohibit the sale of liquor, and to exempt from the performing military duty, and the principle of the bill. Ladies' Bill was also passed finally. Companies, instead of paying fines to the supervisors of the roads. By this bill persons are exempt from fines, and volunteers are not allowed to sell certificates even in limited numbers.

The Bill to repeal the Loan Bill passed. After the exception of petitions &c., Mr. Pennsman's individual Liability Bill was taken up, and debated on amendments through the day. It was finally passed, 20 to 13, and the proceedings upon all bills reviewed after the 1st of September will not be endorsed by the Canal Commissioners after that date.

IN THE HOUSE, a very large number of private bills were disposed of, and the Committee of the Whole in the forenoon, and the House in the afternoon.

Congressional.

IN SENATE, Wednesday March 27. A great number of memorials were presented, on this, and on succeeding days, against slavery abolition in the present Tariff.

After the disposal of morning business, Mr. Simmons addressed Mr. Benton upon the Tariff.

IN THE HOUSE, the Oregon Bill was made, but failed, to suspend the rules and take up the bill for the admission into the Senate, preparatory for an adjournment on the the 27th of May.

Mr. Hamlin moved an inquiry into the expediency of the Secretary of the Treasury, whether the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry in the case of Lieut. Gillespie, and the correspondence in relation thereto, had been communicated to the House. And the said Secretary inform the House whether the said Lieut. Gillespie had not been arrested for remaining in Washington, after the Adjutant General had been informed by the Secretary of the Navy that such was not the case.

Mr. Hamlin, also, to incorporate a Lodge of Odd Fellows, and another to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Free Masons in the District of Columbia, was laid on the table. The vote on the latter was 114 yeas, 32 nays.

A great number of private bills were reported, after which the House went into Committee of the whole and took up the bill making appropriation for the support of the Army. After some debate, whether the Secretary should be authorized to call out the militia to suppress Indian hostilities, the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE, Thursday, March 28. Mr Sturgeon presented a memorial from the iron manufacturers of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, setting forth that two hundred thousand tons of iron for the renewal of railroads will be required every four years. They therefore request that the bill proposing to remit the duties on railroad iron may pass.

Mr. Wright presented memorials against the annexation of Texas.

Mr. Simmons concluded his remarks on the Tariff, in reply to Mr. M. Niven.

IN THE HOUSE, Mr. Dromgoole, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to whom had been referred the subject of the unexpended part of Treasury Notes payable on a year, reported a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of War to such notes was without authority of law.

Mr. Kay reported a resolution making his Tariff Bill the order of the day on and after the 20th inst. The House refused to accept—yeas 94, nays 79, two-thirds being necessary.

Mr. Mc. then gave notice that on that day he should move in go into committee on the bill.

A report was made from the Retrenchment Committee, in favor of reducing the compensation of officers of the Navy. It was accompanied by a bill to that effect.

After the disposal of some unimportant business, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Army Appropriation Bill. The question pending was still on the amendment of Mr. Rockford, proposing to disband all the supernumerary officers after the 30th of July. A long debate ensue, in which the pros and cons of the question being put, the amendment was agreed to. Ayes 84, nays 79.

IN SENATE, Friday March 29. Mr. Pearce, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton, of steamboat memory. The bill allows $76,300.

Mr. Tappan moved to take up the joint resolution relative to the purchase of Texas, and after several Presidents in marble from Hiram Powers, the American sculptor in Italy. The resolution was passed without a dissenting voice.

Mr. Merrick's Post Office Bill was taken up, and after passing a general vote of it, was laid up the details, item by item, and spoke at great length.

IN THE HOUSE, another ineffectual attempt was made to get at the resolution to adjourn on the 27th of May.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Post Offices and Post-roads, full of pains and penalties against private mails—a fine of $300 against any principal or agent for carrying a letter, and two hundred dollars against any steamboat or railroad that takes a letter, and fifty dollars against any individual that conveys such letter—publishers of magazines and pamphlets permitted to send in any way they please.

The bill to regulate the pay of the army was taken up. Mr. Black, of S. C. moved to abolish the office of Major General, but the motion was defeated.

SATURDAY, March 30. The Senate did not sit.

IN THE HOUSE, among other communications, was one received from the Secretary of War, in answer to a call of the House, in relation to Lieut. Gillespie, and been ordered printed by the commanding general, which communication approved the conduct of the commanding general in ordering him to be arrested. Mr. Holmes moved to lay the communication on the table, and hoped there it would lay forever. Mr. Dave Johnson moved that it be printed. The communication was then laid upon the table and ordered to be printed, with the accompanying documents.

The Speaker presented an able communication from the Postmaster General in relation to the smuggling of mail matter over the railroads, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. F. J. Morris offered a resolution recommending the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, with instructions to that committee to report a bill making an appropriation for the dock at Philadelphia. It was objected to.

Mr. Morris then moved a suspension of the rules, and demanded the yeas and nays, and the following is the result—yeas 56, nays 93. So the rules were not suspended. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Weller in the chair, and took up the Army Appropriation Bill. Without coming to any conclusion, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE, Monday, April 1. During the debate upon the Tariff, Mr. Simmons's speech was interrupted by the presentation of the scientific convention, and the attendance in the Senate Chamber of the State. The Senate did not assemble until a late hour. The usual number of members were present, and after their reception, and a mass meeting was held in the morning session.

The bill to divert a new county out of Westmoreland, and other counties, was lost. A number of bills were passed finally, and others read the third time.

IN SENATE, Saturday, March 30. The House amendments to the bill granting a new trial to the Flanagan's bill, now under consideration, of death for murder, were concurred in. A bill relating to Sheriff's deeds passed final vesting, 20 to 16, provides that the certificate of the Prothonotary shall be sufficient though without the seal of office.

The Clock Bill was reconsidered and passed, 17 to 13.

Mr. Penniman's Individual Liability Bill was taken up and discussed until the hour of adjournment.

IN THE HOUSE, the Appropriation Bill passed final reading, yeas 54, nays 23. It had been amended so as to give to the non-commissioned officers twenty per cent. of the money standing to their credit. The purport of the bill is building school houses.

IN SENATE, Monday, April 1. The Pension Bill was taken up, and after some debate passed—yeas 20, nays 13.

The individual liability bill was debated, and much private business was disposed of.

IN THE HOUSE, the bill to divert a part of Mercer, Venango, Crawford, and Warren counties, providing for the continuance and improvement of the public system of the Commonwealth, was taken up in detail and debated in the minutes of the whole, and afterward on second and third reading in the regular manner. The principal discussions were upon the amendments to prohibit the sale of liquor, and to exempt from performing military duty, and the principle of the bill. Ladies' Bill was also passed finally. Companies, instead of paying fines to the supervisors of the roads. By this bill persons are exempt from fines, and volunteers are not allowed to sell certificates even in limited numbers.

The Bill to repeal the Loan Bill passed. After the exception of petitions &c., Mr. Pennsman's individual Liability Bill was taken up, and debated on amendments through the day. It was finally passed, 20 to 13, and the proceedings upon all bills reviewed after the 1st of September will not be endorsed by the Canal Commissioners after that date.

IN THE HOUSE, a very large number of private bills were disposed of, and the Committee of the Whole in the forenoon, and the House in the afternoon.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

We take from the Intelligencer the annexed account of the opening of the Session of the National Institute at Washington, on the 17th ult. last. The President of the United States is ex-officio the patron of the Institute, and his opening address is spoken of as one of the most eloquent and appropriate. The exercises were to be continued through the week, and on the 24th inst. Congress, and to the Executive, provided a sufficient sum is subscribed to cover the expenses. Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, heads the subscription with one hundred dollars.

Agreeably to notice, the Convention of the members and the General Institute of the States assembled on Monday morning in the Library Hall of the Treasury Department at 10 o'clock. The meeting was very numerously attended, and it was highly gratifying to see so large a number of distinguished strangers, who had come from a distance to participate in the interesting proceedings of the session.

The Hall contained several fine specimens of native and foreign productions, sent by the members of the Institute and others, for the examination of those who might visit the place of preparatory meeting. Among others were some very splendid manufactures of silk and cotton fabrics, which excited great admiration.

The President of the United States, as the patron of the Institution, accompanied by his Cabinet, attended soon after ten o'clock, and the procession was then formed, and proceeded from the Treasury Building, along the Pennsylvania avenue, to the Capitol, through the Fourth street, in the order prescribed in the programme.

Upon entering the church, the use of which had been kindly granted by the Rev. S. K. Bunting, notice, and which had been arranged for the purpose by a committee of the Institute, a sermon was then played by the Marine Band. The President of the United States then took the chair, and the meeting was opened with an appropriate prayer by the Rev. Mr. Butler, of Georgetown, at the close of which a piece of sacred instrument, combining the organ and the piano, and both stations of the most elaborate and delicate harmony. The exquisite combination of the two of the Band, was performed, was listened to with the most profound and delighted attention, and the performer, by his admirable touch, gave a just exhibition of the powers of the instrument.

President Tyler then rose and announced the objects of the Convention, in a brief, extemporaneous and very happy and appropriate address to the members of the Institute. He was followed by the order of the day, the Hon. Mr. Walker, of Mississippi. His address embraced a rapid, but comprehensive sketch of the progress, improvement, and present condition of American science in all its branches; it occupied about an hour in the delivery, and was listened to with deep attention and interest by the large audience. Mr. Walker acquitted himself with great credit, and to the satisfaction of his numerous hearers. As this address will, it is presumed, be soon laid before the public it is unnecessary to attempt even a synopsis of it here.

Mr. Walker was succeeded by Professor Draper, of New York, in a very lucid and interesting essay on the physical constitution of the rays of the sun. He furnished a new theory, which they could both see and hear with satisfaction.

The next session was closed with an able paper, on the earth's length, read by Professor G. Tucker, of the University of Virginia, on the danger of the Union.

The Institute will meet again at 10 o'clock, this morning, when the following papers will be read:

Notices of the Dead.

☞ The Nashville Banner comes to us dressed in mourning for the death of Ex-Governor Carroll. The paper contains an account of the funeral of the distinguished man. The obsequies were celebrated on the 16th ult., with great ceremony. General Jackson was invited to join the procession, and to walk next to the immediate family of the deceased. He was unable to join in the honors in the remains of his brave brother in arms. Governor Carroll was a native of Pennsylvania, but removed to Tennessee about thirty years ago. He was but fifty-six years of age at his death.

DEATH OF COMMODORE KENNEDY.—Commodore Charles Stewart Kennedy, of the United States Navy, died suddenly at Norfolk, on Thursday afternoon week, of apoplexy, with which he was attacked on Tuesday.

Mr. Steven Turrill, a soldier and patriot of the Revolution, died recently in Charlotte, Vermont. He had attained age of one hundred and one years and four months. During the last seventy-eight years of his life he was an exemplary member of the Methodist Church.

☞ Captain Abraham S. Ten Eyck, of the United States Navy, died at New Brunswick, N. J., on the 28th ult., in the 68th year of his age.

☞ The Raleigh, N. C. Register announces the death of the venerable General Eaton and Colonel Wilkes county, in that State.

☞ Tyler Spafford, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Compton, Canada East, on the 11th ult., aged 91 years.

☞ Nathaniel Hart, Esq., the father of Mrs. Henry Clay, died recently at his residence in Kentucky.

Miscellaneous News.

MURDER.—On Monday last, in the city of Pittsburgh, a man named Lyon, attacked his wife and two children with a hatchet, and wounded them so dreadfully, that the wife and one child died almost instantly. The other child being in such a situation, that it is thought it will recover. Deal then attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat, but did not succeed in inflicting a dangerous wound. Jealousy is said to have been the cause of the horrid act.

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT BURST.—The steamboat Chicago, from the Yazoo river, with a load of six hundred bales of cotton and sundry passengers, was discovered to be on fire in her hold, on Friday, the 21st inst., about one o'clock, and before she could be run ashore, her boilers burst with a tremendous explosion. The flames spread so rapidly that the crew and passengers had barely time to escape, without saving any property, and the boat and cargo were entirely consumed.

THE FOREIGN TRADE.—Four twine dipped in linseed oil, and dried, instead of blue clothes, is the safest, more convenient, and affords no harbor for insects. Drive the nail into the wall, and then the procedure. Take a rope over the head, bring the branch down and secure it with a rope. The operation can be done at any time when it is capable of being bent without breaking. Cut off the superfluous branches better secured, and the whole appearance much improved will be made.

☞ C. C. Hornsby, who killed Col. Twogood, at New Orleans, was convicted, on the 22d ult., of manslaughter. The punishment is one year's imprisonment in the State prison, but not exceeding twenty-one years, nor less than seven. This would seem to us to be a light punishment, but the local newspaper accounts and legal testimony differ.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.—In the Bay of Mobile, on the 13th ult., it then blowing a gale of wind, a boat containing four persons was capsized in a fierce race, who were discovered clinging to a boat which had been capsized and were drifting out to sea. The gallant steamboat Alert was dispatched to their rescue, and all but one were saved. The name of the unfortunate was Deal, and his death were the mate and four seamen of the British ship Providence, of Hull.

FIRE.—A fire broke out on the night of the 29th ult., a fire broke out at Pittsburg, by which destroyed property to the value of $20,000. The fire broke out in a cooper shop in Diamond alley, and after consuming several dwellings the four-story tobacco warehouse of Mr. George Wilson, on the corner of Diamond alley and Second street, was finally extinguished.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—Recently, a little girl, about two years of age, daughter of Patrick Lawlor, was drowned in St. Louis, by falling into a bucket of water. The child got its head fast in the bucket whilst its mother was out of the room, and from its struggles to get free from its head, bring the bench down and so force it with it to the floor of the bucket, and so drowned.

THE BRIG ELLEN MILLS, of Brooklyn, L. I., was destroyed by fire, on Monday last. They were loading for grinding spices. The loss is at least $20,000, principally in machinery and stock. Partly insured. The establishment was conducted by Silverstein & Mann.

☞ They lafayette in the London papers "American Rocking Chairs." After description at length upon this transatlantic article, the advertiser further warrants them to be genuine, and far superior to the miserable imitations made in that country.

☞ Gov. Briggs, of Massachusetts, stated in a public meeting, held at the Boston State House, that in eighty-one townships of that State, thirteen thousand drunkards have been reformed by abstinence through the instrumentality of Washingtonian effort.

☞ There are now on the stocks at one of the ship yards in New York, three steamboats of about three hundred tons each, all of which are to be fitted with the Ericsson Propeller. One is to go to Richmond, one to Texas, and the third to Fall River.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—Returns from all but four or five towns in Connecticut, establish the fact, that there is no election of Governor by the people in the Senate the Whigs have a majority of eight or ten, and in the House of two or three.

☞ The County Commissioners for Middlesex County, Mass., have met, and refused to appointe any licenses for retailing intoxicating liquors. Licenses for nineteen taverns have been recommended by the selectmen of seventeen towns only.

☞ Gov. Jackson has written to President Santa Ana, urging the release of the Texan prisoners on their parole of honor. He grounds his request on the improved state of humanity in the treatment of prisoners of war in this age, &c.

GREAT DISCOVERY.—Mr. Simeon Broadhurst, of New York, has made an important discovery in the manufacture of iron, by which the ore is by one process converted into wrought iron, without being first made into pig iron.

Army & Navy.

PROMOTIONS.—Previous to the death of Captaine Kennedy and Kennon, and Commander Ten Eick, there were sixty-eight Captains, and sixty-eight Commanders in the Navy. Among the former, Captain Kennedy ranked as the seventeenth, and Captain Kennon as the thirty-eighth, and among the latter, Commander Ten Eick ranked as the second, on their respective lists. The death of the two former will give their juniors an advance of one or two steps in precedence, while it will open two chances for promotion to the ninety-five remaining commanders. If two of these be promoted, then, with the vacancy caused by the death of Commander Ten Eick, three chances of promotion will be opened to the three hundred and thirty-two Lieutenants on the list, and there will also be open three chances of promotion to one hundred passed Midshipmen, and to the same number of Midshipmen who are looking up to the higher honors.

A SERVICEABLE CUTTER.—The Boston Post mentions the return of the cutter Hamilton to that port, after having been absent seventy-two days, cruising principally between the Capes, rendering assistance to vessels in distress. Frequently during the winter, the cutter was so much clogged with ice that she was obliged to make a harbor to clear ship. With these exceptions, she has been continually at sea. On the 27th ult., for a violent gale, her deck load was washed away. She has spoken with and rendered assistance to 280 vessels, and relieved 70 of them more than the whole of the home squadron combined have done.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.—The St. Louis Republican states that a Court of Enquiry has been ordered, at the instance of the Texan Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, to meet at Fort Leavenworth on the 3d of April, to enquire into the conduct of Captain St. George Cook, of the 1st States Dragoons, in the expedition to the Arkansas, last spring, for the protection of the property of Santa Fe traders. The investigation grows out of the capture of Col. Snively's party of Texans, and the power in capture and disarm that party. The Court of Enquiry consists of Col. Kearney, Col. Vose and Major Wharton.

☞ Lieut. Wood was the stern of the steam frigate Princeton was raised by putting weights on board to sink her, and removing her propeller. there was found over one hundred feet of hawser which had been reeled on it. It will be recollected that the time she attempted to use the brig Caracoa down the Delaware, the hawser of the brig broke and the vessels became disabled, when the rope in question was of doubt drawn upon it. The speed of the steamer has been impeded since, which induced the examination to be made.

☞ The following United States vessels were at Rio de Janeiro on the 10th of January: Ship Columbus, Commodore Turner, just arrived from Montevideo; U. S. ship Congress, Commodore Voorhees, just arrived in 29 days from Gibraltar; U. S. brig Perry, Commodore Tilton, bound to the East Indies; U. S. ship Columbus, Commodore Shubrick, to sail next day for the Mediterranean.

☞ The U. S. frigate Constitution, said to be unseaworthy for need of repairs, proves to be in good order after all, and has sailed, or is about to sail from Norfolk. This is the ship which Capt. Percival had repaired for $10,000, when the naval constructor said she needed $10,000.

☞ The hull of a revenue cutter, of 350 tons burthen, (to be ship rigged) has just been finished at New York. The hull is entirely of live oak, and the first of the kind. There are some kind which are to be built at the same place.

☞ The U. S brig Brandywine, was at Sacrifices, March 11.

Items of News.

☞ The British Government, at the intercession of the Government of the United States, has released Daniel Allen, of this State, one of the parties sentenced to transportation for taking part in the invasion of Canada.

VESSEL AND CREW BURNT.—The Richmond Compiler says that the schooner Jane, Vickers, of Baltimore, was burned on the 25th of March, on James River. Capt. Vickers and his whole crew perished in the flames.

☞ Hon. William H. Seward, Ex-Governor of the State of New York, has consented to deliver the Annual Oration before the Literary Society of Amherst College, on the 9th of August next.

☞ The Arkansas Intelligencer has the names and the pocket book of over four hundred Choctaws and Cherokees who are not really readers but many of them contributors to an estimate.

☞ The house of Mr. P. W. Eastman, at Newcastle, E. W., was destroyed by fire on the 11th ult., and three of his children, of the ages of four, seven, and nine years, perished in the flames.

☞ The Penal Government is determined to punish with severity all forgeries, counterfeits, and no accidents of any kind—having made negligence, attended with loss of life, a capital offence.

☞ Last week a large set of Saxony wool of first quality, was sold at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., for fifty cents per pound, cash. It is said to have been the best sale made this season.

☞ The receipts on the Western (Mass.) Railroad during the week ending on the 23d ult., were $8,443. The receipts during the corresponding period last year were $6,150.

☞ One of the new steamers in Great Britain, constructed upon the screw principle, has gone a step further than usual, and her stern funnel is used as her mizen mast.

☞ The Silk Factory in Dedham continues in operation in a flourishing manner. Some forty or fifty hands are employed, and the agent advertises for fifty more girls.

☞ The House of Assembly of New Brunswick has fixed the value of the English Sovereign at 26s. currency; the Crown at 6s, and the Shilling at 1s. 2½d.

☞ An upright tree, nine feet high, has been found in the coal mines of St. Helen's, near Liverpool.

The Markets.

SALES OF STOCKS.

1264 shares Wilmington R. R.		10½@11¾
348 do. Girard Bank		73@73
100 do. New Orleans Gas Bank		10
100 do. Girard Trust		73
50 do. Girard Bank		73
50 do. United States Bank		4⅛@5
100 do. Girard Trust		73
100 do. Girard Bank		73@73⅛
200 do. Fort and Mere. Bank		93@93⅛
100 do. Girard Bank		73
11 do. Mechanics Bank		77½@78
100 do. Susquehanna Bank		10½
$5,000 State 5s		91
$3,000 Reading R. 6s		91
$2,000 Penna. 5s		91
$2,000 Penna. 5s, Del. & Chesapeake		91
$3000 Penna. 5s		91
$1000 Penna. 5s		91
$2000 Susquehanna and Del. Canal 6s		91
$2500 Canal 6s		91

DIVIDENDS.

The Boston Transcript publishes a list of dividends declared by the Boston Banks for the six months ending April 1, as follows:—Bank of Washington, 3 per Cent., Bunker Hill, 3 per Cent., Boylston, 3 per Cent., Boston, 3 per Cent., Commercial, 3 per Cent., Charlestown, 3 per Cent., Columbian, 3 per Cent., Dedham, 3 per Cent., Eliot, 3 per Cent., Exchange, 3 per Cent., Freeman's, 3 per Cent., Globe, 3 per Cent., Hamilton, 3 per Cent., Howard, 3 per Cent., Hancock, 3 per Cent., Market, 3 per Cent., Manufacturers, 3 per Cent., Massachusetts, 3 per Cent., Mechanics, 3 per Cent., Merchants, 3 per Cent., Mount Vernon, 3 per Cent., Massachusetts, 3 per Cent., Manufacturers

Sacred Poetry.

THE SACRED FLOWERS.

WRITTEN FOR THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY POST, BY DARWIN L. WHEELER.

In the grass-pool are lovely and beautiful flowers,
As ever were seen in the meadows of June;
Then the simplest rose and the sweetest lone bloom,
And the water lee, by each singer sung,
We have the power to call from the dead, and there
Their silver tint grows to awaken the soul
And almost are calm lines, the hallowed place,
A flower that blossoms the truth is given
That the pathway to take, and come from the sin,
When it opens our friends who will never return!
No! the flowers that grow in the most beautiful wreath,
Grow yet in the fairest made lonely by death.
We may gather the flowers in the forest or glen,
We have gold never wishes them here below,
But there that is the shortest-lived glimmer
Should be left to drop on the glorious shore!
Oh, who will go to gather them where
They smile o'er the home of the holiday sky?
I view'd them over while wandering by,
Where the soft green bow'd o'er the graves that lie
Under by a neighbour's hand, and there
Brought forth in my mind the likeness of One
Who would on the different fruit strongly interest—
On the hallowed spot where she lies entombed.
Then the rose was for her, and the violet the bloom,
That grew by her tomb in the world around
And why should I mourn for one who has gone
To her immortal home to be of mighty power
Where flow'rets or blossoms can never decay,
Like the perishing roses which I gather'd to-day?

Our Traveller.

POLAND.
FRAGMENTS FROM THE HISTORY OF ITS SECOND DIVISION.

France is now the country in which most of the works relating to the History of Poland, Poland and Germany are published; the present of these countries being too much controlled by the censorship in Poland to publish what is not approved of it; publicly its adaptation to the state of the country was acknowledged by Prince and Burke.

But Catharine II. having finished the war with the Turks, commenced the intrigues, which ended with the confederation of Targowica. Russian troops soon advanced toward the frontier of Poland, which in vain relied on the assistance of France and Austria. On the contrary, in 1793 a Prussian army entered Poland, because as the manifesto declared "the spirit and energy" projected to press for Revolution had also spread in Poland."

The second division of that unfortunate country at last took place when these events ed a small republic of three and a half millions of inhabitants, the rest was portioned out to Russia, Prussia and Austria. Kosciusko, the of the Russians in Warsaw excited a new re bellion, at the head of which was Kosciusko, the great Polish patriot.

At first the fortune of war smiled upon Kosciusko, until at the battle of Maciejowice, 10th October, 1794, he was defeated at the battle of Germantown; also of Col. Born, Major Worth, Fr. Philadelphia and Lieut. Barry, of Virginia, who were also mortally wounded in the same battle. They died side by side, and the Washington Camp at Wampole's field, in Mrs. Mitchell's Meeting-house ground, near Kulpsville. Montgomery county.

The sum required to cover the expenses, has been already subscribed in the place, and at Norristown, and it is expected that in the course of one or two months, the appropriate tribute to the memory of those brave men and martyrs in their country's cause, will be erected on the spot where their remains now lie, and which will ever be sacred to them. The liberality of our friends in Germantown and Norristown, in this, and in other instances, is worthy of all emulation.

Speaking of monuments, the New Yorkers are talking of building one to Washington, touching which matter, the wicked wit of the Philadelphians thus discourses:

If the Gothamites want to know how to erect an appropriate monument in the cheapest possible way, let them come to Philadelphia and take the ground plan of ours." If one deep and his nothing superficial about it. Tempora shake it not, nor is it at all liable to accident or mutilation. As the only objection to which it is critically liable is as to the difficulty of finding its whereabouts; but if the stranger will but him to the central grass plot of our Washington Square, he will find a wonderful "blaze" upon a pine tree, within a few feet of which lies quietly buried the corner stone of the Philadelphia monument to the "Father of his Country. If having reposed there in perfect contentment the Centennial celebration of 1832, when we commenced the work with all pomp and circumstance, marshall in the procession and going through every requisite formality. We felicitated ourselves upon our cleverness, our liberality, our patriotism, our knowledge of the principles of the Christian creed, and then, we went home to dinner, leaving the corner stone "alone in its glory." For several years there was an impression on the public mind that the stone would germinate and grow, and that a monument might grow up spontaneously through the grass some warm spring morning, and cause to our progenitors to the required height, complete in its proportions and symmetry, and classic grace but our anticipations in this respect have been disappointed, and Address may only remain of soldiers and harvest battalions by sowing broadcast the teeth of a dragon; but our zeal is unabated, and we wait and rest still but and blossom into marble monuments.

USEFUL ADVICE TO SOME SORTS OF PEOPLE.

When you are introduced to a stranger, be civil, look and feel glad at his humble bow, and pump as much out of him as you can; because you can communicate the very light to your self.

You should always look about therefore never do to-day which you can do to-morrow. Always avoid self-reliance, therefore, never do that yourself which you can procure any one else to do.

If a secret be communicated to you, be very careful to keep it; and, to make sure work of it, get two or three to help you.

If you are ignorant, and in love, take to writing verses; nothing sooner gives a patient so much consolation under his disease.

If your mistress has a pretty hand and nice verses, and ask her pardon on your knees, and kiss her hand though her glove.

When you have become tired of her company, excuse yourself for the sake of your health; it is so good that a little answers your purpose.

If you are married, give short answers to your wife; for long and a constant mention of you are not fond of it. Sleep in the arms of Morpheus, and you will not hear a word of what you feel; nothing charms like sincerity.

When you are fond of her, let the world know it, by kissing her hand, talking tenderly before it, and looking sweetly at her, in company.

When your wife is in a passion, remember and dig in one yourself, the way to stop a fire in the world is to blow it out; and the deep, repugnant, procured a strong cord, went out in the grave of his children. But may the Lord, suddenly, "what do you engage for my wife?" "Why, I will be bail for her behaviour." "Very well," says the doctor, "we'll call our account square. Good day, landlord."

ADVERTISING.—The name of those attempting to do business, have a very imperfect notion of the immense advantages of advertising. Many a man gives a thousand dollars a year for a favorable stand, yet grudges a hundred for advertising; not reflecting that a hundred men would be made acquainted with his business though the newspapers where one would pass and observe his store, though in the most favorable location. There are a few who understand this matter and are making fortunes, while thousands around them are selling it like peanuts barely to live, and often failing in that.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEW BOOTS.

Those handsome boots never made for me,
They are too short by half;
I wish them long enough, I'm sure,
To cover all my calf.

"Wish, sir," and "Last, with soften'd laugh,
"Is a term I don't know;
But if they cover all the calf,
They must be far too long.

☞ The following is not a bad specimen of the havoc sometimes made by those who write complimentary notices of the dead. Speaking of Mr. A. presents his compliments to Mr. B. I have got a book coming out but it is far from as a bad which is not yours, no doubt they are the same thing.

☞ Hofman, the German poet, uses the following awful word in one of his poems: "Sensitiveness-compassionateness-sympathetic-ness." Meaning a man who is exempt by the constitution from the gout and the law.

☞ How wise we would be did we but know our own ignorance," said a moralizing youth one day, to his friend. "Yes," returned the person addressed, "we would then know every thing we don't know."

☞ "Oh! I sigh for glory, I pant for renown!" said a ragged son of genius to his friend. "Well, if you've got a pair of pants you'd better put them on, for the cold and relentless reply.

☞ In the course of the Irish state trials, Mr. Curran observed that he had frequently resorted used by an advocate: "I smell a rat—I see a trick in the stone—and I will crush it in the bud!"

☞ A shoemaker in Connecticut bought some pegs one day, and when he got home he had been able to use them, he took his knife and split one of the other end of them and then said them for sale.

☞ "I understand," said a deacon to his minister, who was reproving him for habitual drinker. "That is a slander," replied the minister, "for you do not understand."

LOVE AND LIGHTNING.

A lady, who her love had sold,
SOLD a woman could be sold!
Why wedding rings were made of gold!
I vowed that I would prove
Love, on me, and lightning are the same—
So much for Cupid's chance,
Now for the world's electric flame
And gold is no conductor.

Choice Selections.

AN EXAMPLE TO STUDENTS.

We find in the correspondence of the Boston Transcript, some facts of Dr. Charles Anderson, relative to the habits of Dr. Charles Anderson, the late.

Dr. Anderson was probably the most industrious man in the country. He is the author of fourteen large octavo volumes, fourteen hours out of the twenty-four, or writing something. He commenced his labors at turning you out four classical books, with copious notes, in a year; and he will throw you in a Greek Grammar and Dictionary. Of course, Master Sophomore, you imagine him a pale, lean, haggard anatomy, with spectacles and a green shade, a perfect bookworm, a dull pedant, author and editor of works too numerous to mention, except in the shadow of the Astor library, is a hale, hearty, thick-set stout barrister of forty, or thereabouts, with a frank, cheerful countenance, an unwrinkled brow, and ruddened visage—as if, instead of many midnight lamps, Exercise, Exercise, Exercise had been his life-time companions.

Of course, therefore, the verdant collegian, you conjecture that he "wastes the midnight oil." Mistaken youth, he is soon enough of the great treasure—health. He goes to bed—at least so he told me, and as he isn't a lawyer, I see no reason to doubt his veracity—every night at nine o'clock and rises every morning—when do you think?

"Is who kill mean upon your down-bade in the morning?" asked the latter.

AT TWO o'CLOCK! My stars! Rare sport it must be of a winter's morning, the mercury at zero! Rise, Dr. Anderson, rise! No, he has two alarm clocks in his dormitory—one set to strike half an hour after the other, so that if the first does not arouse him, the second shall! With his manuscript "trimmed and burning," he studies and writes, till 8 "goes to bed" again and lies there for two hours on that punctual leaver of the saffron-bed of Tithonus—Miss Martineau tells us that she does he rest from his labors, but tells us, with a brief intermission for breakfast, till the ringing of the dinner bell at half past nine, calls him to the discharge of his Professorial duties. Behold, industrious youth, the secret of his unceasing and wholesale imitation! You may well exclaim, "Oh! that I had the industry of such are Dr. Anderson's habits, that he can perform so prodigious an amount of labor, and live sing out with the inexplicable Persian, "My her like a thousand years, may his shadow never be less!"

THE FORE AND THE FUTATO.—Pharm is one of the most amiable and accommodating creatures in the whole range of animals. Owing to amiability itself, as a person found, the other day, who was in search of Pharm's residence, hearing at the table of a public house in this city. The following dialogue took place between the gentleman in the habit of troubling Pharm, instead of the usual method of "Pharm, this, and the other" article, on the table, that the latter began to fast "really," said the former to Pharm and shudders," but oil ever, and was ready for almost any kind of a "flare-up" with his fellow-creatures, "I have a lady coming to dine with me to-day, and Pharm's bremester, at the same time giving him a look, by which he stick my fork into the potato." "No trouble at all, sir," said Pharm, ploughing in all your potatoes, and there leaving it. "I'll trouble you for my fork now if you please, Pharm," said the disappointed Pharm, pulling the fork *out of* the potato, and returning it! Pharm says that he has not been troubled by any one since.—*Trois.*

OTHELLO IN IRISH.

The scene of the Prussian have been acting an elegant entertainment in the Irish version of Othello, Wallack's Theatre, Dublin, of which the following is the Programme more of it:

Enter Othello, as master how, get hold of a man dressed and venerable looking manuscript—which, from an occasional glance at the audience a century he has the age of Elizabeth—from which we are able to form a tolerably correct opinion of the character of Othello. It reads to be exactly like Attic bread so far as the manuscript is concerned, but the actor has evidently studied upon them, and has made himself perfect master of every sentence in the manuscript. It would not become correct, but in the character of Othello, it would be a matter of Shakspeare drew his defence of the Moor from some long forgotten chronicle, and that the manuscript which Othello has been attempting to impress upon our ears is the identical chronicle from which Shakspeare drew his materials, and very "elegant fund at that."

Enter Desdemona, beautiful maid, girlhood,
Who I have entered of a pretty girl,
Who I have entered of a pretty girl,
Who I have entered of a pretty girl